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CULTI VATOR.

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RICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FARMERS' MEETING,

IN THE STATE HOUSE.

st week we gave in our paper a h of the conversation of the farmers met in the State House on the Thurs- efore. We now give some further nt of that meeting, not professing to l all that might be uttered in the hall. e left Mr. Wm. Clark, Jr, of Northa- on, in our last, speaking of his mode loughing. He said he had formerly stood that Mr. Stimpson, of New had obtained great crops of corn on hing only three inches deep—that he ried it on his light lands and failed. hooses to plough six or eight inches if he can, or if the soil will admit of He says we fail much in ploughing— he gains much by rolling the sod close, he thinks the gasses escape are lost. He generally gets about 40 of corn per acre on his light soil, hinks he would do as well without re as without a roller.

He read some passages from Mr. Put-'s address at the cattle show—approved the notion of tilling often among corn a Cultivator to break the surface that forms so soon after ploughing hoeing. He adopted the doctrine of Putnam as to this crust having the to exclude the air, and may be the ary light from the roots. He thought e breaking of this crust often was tely necessary to the growth of cab- which will grow faster for daily hoe-

C. spoke of the practice of hoeing mould from corn roots and thought wrong—if the roots had fastened on it had taken out all the goodness still it uld injure the roots to take it away.

preferred the Cultivator among to the plough, for if you cover up they will not rot soon enough to room for the roots, but they lie in y of them. Here we cannot agree Mr. C. The weeds that start up corn will rot immediately, on cov- them in June, and they become food the plant. If we hoe them up, one rain set them out to grow again.— e quantity of sorrel buried in a night be too long in rotting.

C. spoke of hilling up corn—ob- to the practice, said those who hill- would never try by comparison.— his neighbors had tried both modes hinks he gets a less crop but that it er for hilling up. Mr. C. doubted he origin of the practice of hilling We think we take it from the Eng- o in their moist climate are always g their lands. Their gardners, they come over here, make their beds up in ridges, let the soil be dry.

spoke of a man who had obtained hels to the acre, and had ploughed o inches deep. He thought in wet might be better to hill up but by ns in dry land. Mr. C. was very n favor of enriching lands by turn- green crops. He thought this the st way of manuring, and said he t little manure even for corn. The s of practical farmers like Mr. C. o have much weight.

Merriam, of Tewksbury said he had to New York with a view to pur- a farm—that two years ago he was neighborhood of Peekskill and the farmers there—that they often 1500 bushels of corn on farms of no than 200 acres of land; enriching d chiefly by ploughing in green

aid he heard of the Brown corn last and sent to Mr. Brown for some of d and obtained it—that he much preferred it to the Dutton large and the Dutton small—that if he had raised this kind only last summer he thinks he should have realized 40 bushels more.

He spoke of cooking meal and thought three quarts cooked worth more than four quarts not cooked.

Mr. M. thought it wholly absurd to put a shovel full of manure in a hill of corn to give it an early start—he compared it to feeding a young animal with the richest of food and then fattening it with weak slops. He thought the corn should feel the manure most when the ears were filling out, and not when it was just starting into life.

The President, Mr. King, next called upon Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, and stated that Mr. C. was a man that excelled in turning furrows as well as in turning periods; and he wished him now to turn his hand to the plough that we might witness his dexterity.

Mr. Carter took hold at once, and showed us he was at home on the subject under discussion. He said he lived with his father and turned *furrows* 20 years, and *periods* since that time, relating to social, moral and political cultivation.

He said his land was not so kind as that at Northampton, it wanted labor—that labor caused expense, and when the profits came to be counted up they would prove minus—he liked the old fashionable corn crop and wished he had lands like Mr. Clarke that would yield it with less manure and with less labor, for these items often brought him in heaviest on the debtor side.

Mr. C. was not for hilling up or for ridgeing. He had practised carrying out green manure and spreading and ploughing in just before planting—he ploughs flat, four inches deep—harrows down close—puts a little fine manure in the hill.

He disliked the old doctrine that crooked rows made straight corn—he wanted rows perfectly straight to cultivate close to the hills and save the labor of hoes—keeps stirring the ground—plants abundance of seed and cuts up when stalks are too thick.

He had raised 80 bushels to the acre in drills, thought it more labor than when in hills.

Mr. C. said it was his practice after the corn was off to manure again and plough it in, turning up the old turf. In this Mr. C. is quite old fashioned.

DEFINITIONS.

We have not been liberal with this article, since the commencement of our paper, for we resolved not to use terms that could not be readily understood by the general reader; but as we often quote the language of other writers, it will happen that their articles are not readily apprehended.

To those not so familiar with the use of terms applied often in Agricultural writings, we offer the following definitions.

The primitive earths are usually reckoned four; clay, sand, lime, and magnesia.

Clay is called alumina, or argillaceous earth.

Sand is silex, silicious earth, earth of flints.

Lime is called calcareous matter.

Magnesia exists but in small quantity in the soil. It is sometimes hard to discover any.

Lime composes a very small part of most soils—from one to two parts in a hundred, even in limestone districts—and in some good wheat lands, only half of one per cent. of lime is found.

Vegetable matter. Substance of vegetable growth—substance of all plants.

Animal matter. All animal substances in a putrifying state.

Vegetable mould. The earthy remains of vegetable substances which have either grown and decayed on the soil, or have been conveyed thither in the progress of cultivation.

Loam is a combination of vegetable mould with the primitive earths.

Marl is a substance consisting of lime with a small portion of clay, and som times of peat, with marine sand and animal remains. It is useful as manure, and is distinguished by shell, clay, and stone marl.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

WALTHAM, 31st Jan. 1840.

Sir,—Although I have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with you, yet I trust you will favor me with your opinion on an experiment I should like to make the ensuing spring, on a field containing about twelve acres, on the estate of I. S. Copley Green, Esq. I am informed the field has been kept as pasture for the last thirty years,—I had it ploughed in the end of last October, and if it meets your approval, I shall give it a good coat of night manure and meadow mud compost, that was prepared last September, and harrow it well in, and sow the whole down with *grass and barley*. The land is light loam with a gravelly bottom, and is situated between the river and the old road leading from Waltham factories to Watertown bridge. I likewise thought of planting it all in early potatoes, and send them to market as soon as they would admit of, and then sow the whole down with grass and winter rye. Knowing your experience in agricultural matters, I shall anxiously look for your early answer to this. At the same time permit me to indulge a hope of having the pleasure of a personal interview when you can make it convenient.

Your most obd't serv't,

ROBERT MURRAY,

Overseer to I. S. C. Green, Esq.

We hesitated at first whether it was the intent of Mr. M. that his letter should be published, but as he has pointed out no other mode for receiving an answer, and as it is not in its nature a private matter, many having lands similarly situated, we give it publicity.

Our correspondent's principal object seems to put his field in grass. The greatest objection to manuring in the spring for a crop of barley or other English grain is, the grain is likely to lodge—it is also more liable to blast or rust, than when the manure is applied the year before to some hoed crop.

Old manure, perfectly rotted, may be used with safety for wheat, or for any crop of spring grain, if not laid on too thick. But green or unrotted manure operates differently—instead of giving the grain an early start, the most powerful operation of such manure takes place at the very time when there is most to be apprehended from the rapid growth of the grain,—that is—in July.

At this season, if the weather continues warm and sultry, the stalk grows so rapidly, it often bursts open and destroys the conductor, which ought to carry the juices up into the head. These juices are seen weeping out and running down on the stalk, causing the rust which we often see on it. Hence the common remark that we seldom have a summer well adapted to the growth of English grain and of Indian corn. Cool summers are usually best for English grain—but for corn no summer is too hot.

Some farmers, whose great object is grass, have seeded down to grass in April without sowing grain.—We have never seen this succeed well—the weeds will be higher than the grass, and if they are suffered to go to seed, we are not certain they do not impoverish the soil as much as grain might do it. We cannot therefore recommend this mode of seeding.

The manure which our correspondent has prepared, might not operate injuriously—much would depend on the quantity applied, and much on its strength. As he ploughed as late as October, it would not be advisable to plough again, whether he sows barley or plants potatoes. We have generally succeeded much better in seeding down in Autumn, than in the spring, and the first of September is early enough to sow after potatoes.

As Mr. M.'s land is near a great market, where early potatoes bring a good price, if he has a large quantity of rich manure to put on it, he will be likely to do better with potatoes than with barley. If he has but a small dressing of manure, he will do better not to plant much, for the expense of seed and of cultivating a potato crop, is so great, we cannot afford to incur it on poor land—we lose less by sowing, though we may get but half a crop.

After the potatoes are off, and the vines are burned or buried in heaps, where they will rot, take a cultivator or a harrow, and stir the ground well—*but do not break up the sod.* Then sow one peck of herdsgrass and one bushel of red top to the acre, *but no rye.* If the grass seed is sown about the first of September, it will give a good crop, next year, of grass, which will be worth much more than a crop of rye would be, and which will not exhaust the land one half as much.

We need not fear to sow grass seed without grain, in the fall, for now the weeds cannot trouble us—the frost will kill them, but it will not, in general, hurt the grass; and it will have so much the start of them in spring, that they will do no harm. If fall feed is wanted after mowing, a little clover seed may be sown after the snow comes, but it must not be sown so early as to suffer it to vegetate in the fall. The winter will kill it.

We shall be happy to converse freely with Mr. M. on this subject at any time, if he will give us a call at our office, at 20, North Market St. [Ed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir,—The subject of cutting timber has frequently been mentioned in your paper, and many seem desirous to know the best time to cut it; if you think the few remarks which I shall make are worth insertion, you may give them a place in your paper. Some have thought that much depended on the age of the moon. There appears formerly to have been a tradition that the moon had a powerful influence on our forest trees. I knew a gentleman of high standing in society, who was looked up to, for advice, and sound judgment, that always made it his practice to cut his chesnut wood in the dark of the moon, believing that it was much less liable to snap when burning, than if cut at any other time. Wheelwrights, since my remembrance, were particular to cut their timber in the dark of the moon in February, believing that the sap was nearly equal to the heart of the wood, if cut at that time. When I was a lad, there was considerable bark peeled every year for the tanners, in the vicinity in which I lived. It was generally large old trees of the first growth which were *peeled*. People at that day, thought much of the assistance of the moon in peeling their bark, consequently, they would arrange their business to go into the woods, at the change or full moon; this was generally in May, or the beginning of June. They considered that it would run well two or three days, and then begin to stick to the wood. If it was at the change of the moon, and they could not peel so much as they wished to, they would postpone it until the full moon, and then commence again.

A gentleman once came to me to buy the timber for a barn frame! I gave him my terms, which he readily agreed to, on the following condition, that the timber should be fallen in the dark of the moon in February. I accordingly cut the timber at that time and it proved satisfactory.—His reason for cutting it at that time was, that the worms would never get into it.—I have cut timber in all seasons of the year, and am fully of the opinion, that the winter is the best season for cutting it. I should prefer the month of February to any other. Fall a white oak tree in February, and let it remain without cutting up until the next autumn, and the small twigs upon its top, the bigness of a pipe-stem, will be so tough that they require a great many times bending before they will break. Whereas, you fall that tree in June, and let it remain until Autumn, the limbs as big as a man's thumb will break off like a cob; they being almost all sap, have perished. Now if cutting timber at these different seasons of the year, has such an effect upon the sap of the wood, why is it not reasonable to suppose that it will have the like effect upon the heart of the wood. The moon, we know, has a powerful attraction upon the earth which keeps the tides constantly in motion, but whether it has any thing to do with our forest trees, or not, I have not philosophy enough to decide. I should think, however, that she would attend to her own concerns, rather than to be watching us to see when we cut timber.

We thank Mr. Atherton, of Stoughton for sending us the above. Facts are what we want to build theories upon. There is much yet to be learned as to the physiology of plants of all descriptions.

Timber for a building that is kept well covered will usually last till the form has become unfashionable. It must then be pulled down and a new one put up. Thus it would seem foolish in this changing country to build with stone—or even with timber that is very durable.

But farmers occasionally find that *some* of their structures decay a little too soon—even before the fashion changes; and it is a duty to guard against such accidents by all prudent means. Materials for fencing often decay before we have become tired of the fashion of the fence. Posts cut in some seasons are more durable than when cut in others, and we cannot be too inquisitive as to the causes of their decay. [Ed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir,—Thinking it might be interesting to your readers, I have made a extract from the Farmers Magazine published in England on Bone Manure.—An excellent lecture was delivered at the Woodbridge Literary Institution by Mr. Webster of Ipswich in the course of which he alluded to the merits of using Bones as a manure.

He stated that various trials had been made with different success—some assented that their beneficial effects were astonishing while others resulted in no advantage whatever.—He then submitted an extract from an analysis by an eminent Chemist. "The component parts of bones are chiefly four in number: Earthy Salts, fat, gelatine and cartilage.—The earthly salts are three—1. Phosphate of lime.—2. Carbonate of lime. 3. Sulphate of lime. The proportion of fat varies from 1-6th to 3-4th of the weight of the bone.—The weight of the gelatine is about 1-16 of the bone.—The true cause of the poor success of bones as a manure, is that they are adulterated.—The gelatine which is the most nutritious part of the bone for the land, is also an important article for making portable soups and glue.—This is extracted by boiling or otherwise, before the bones are sent to be crushed at the mill.—The bones being divested of their enriching properties, little else is left for fertilizing the land but lime, which may be purchased at a cheaper rate, and which does not answer to the degree it ought*.—The Lecturer observes that for every hundred weight of bones carried upon the land there is ¼ hundred of flesh or animal matter which is the food of plants, &c.

I remain yours &c.

Salem. G. F. M.

*The Lecturer also mentioned that Lime was generally not found to be of that value which was expected.

[From Youatt's Treatise on Cattle.]

THE LONDON DAIRIES.

The Dairies of the metropolis are objects of much interest to the stranger and to the agriculturist. In pursuit of the object of this work, we travelled over the greater part of the United Kingdom; and although we often had no other recommendation than the simple statement of the purport of our journey, we met with very few cases of incivility or of unwillingness to give us the fullest information; but when we returned to our usual residence, and where we expected most facility in the attainment of our object, we will not say that the refusal to admit us was accompanied by rudeness, but the gate of the dairy remained closed. This was the case with our overgrown milk establishments. It was a species of illiberality on which we had not calculated; but it mattered little, for we had seen many of the smaller ones, and we could guess with tolerable accuracy at the difference of treatment in some points—indeed they had been already whispered to us, and we had besides a minute and accurate account of them in the Magazine of our friend Mr. Berry.

The number of cows kept for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the metropolis and its environs with milk is about 12,000. They are, with very few exceptions, of the short-horn breed—the Holderness or Yorkshire cow, and almost invariably with a cross of the improved Durham blood. The universal preference given to this breed by such a body of men, differing materially on many branches of the treatment of cattle, is perfectly satisfactory as to their value, and that on three distinct points.

First, as to the quantity of milk. This we need not press, for the enemies of the short-horns have never contested this point. There is no cow which pays so well for what she consumes in the quantity of milk that she returns.

This, however, is not all, though it may be the principal thing which enters into the calculation of the metropolitan dairyman.

The name of the new milk has something very pleasant about it, but it is an article which rarely makes its appearance at the breakfast or tea table of the citizen. That which is got from the cow at night is put by until the morning, and the cream skimmed off, and then a little water being added, it is sold to the public as the morning's milk.—The real morning's milk is also put by and skimmed, and, being warmed a little, is sold as the evening's milk. This is the practice of most or all of the little dairymen who keep their half a dozen cows; and if this were all, and with these people it is nearly all, the public must not complain: the milk may be lowered by the warm water, but the lowering system is not carried to any great extent, for there is a pride among them that their milk shall be better than that of the merchants on a yet smaller scale, who purchase the article from the great dairies; and so it generally is. The milk goes from the yard of the great diary into the possession of the itinerant dealers perfectly pure; what is done with it afterwards, and to what degree it is lowered and adulterated, is only known to these retail merchants.

The proprietor of the large dairy is also a dealer in cream to a considerable extent among these people; he is also a great manufacturer of butter, for he must have milk enough to answer every demand, and that demand is exceedingly fluctuating; then it is necessary that the quality of the milk should be good, in order that he may turn the overplus to profitable account, in the form of cream or butter. The employment of the short-horn cow, in all the dairies, is a convincing proof that her milk is not so poor as some have described it to be.

It is the practice in most of the dairies to fatten the cow as soon as her milk becomes less than four quarts a day.—They are rarely suffered to breed while in the dairyman's possession. The fact of their being so often changed is a proof that while the cow gives a remunerating quantity of milk for a certain time, she is rapidly and cheaply fattened for the butcher as soon as her milk is dry. Were much time or money employed in preparing her for the market, this system would not answer, and would not be so universally adopted. Fattening and milking properties can, therefore, combine in the same animal, and they do so here.

Mr. Laycock, however, does not adopt this as a general rule. The cows that are more than usually good milkers are suffered to take the bull when in season. He always keeps some good short-horn bulls for this purpose. It sometimes happens that the cow will continue to give milk until within a few weeks of calving; and he judges, and perhaps rightly, that this is a more profitable course than to fatten and get rid of her, with the probability that he might replace her by a cow that would give a less quantity of milk.

The present market price of a good dairy cow is about 20*l*., but the owners of the small dairies have no little trouble to get a good cow. The jobbers know that they will have a ready market for a considerable portion of their lot in the yards of the great cow-proprietors, and will probably get a larger price than the poorer man would give; and therefore Messrs. Rhodes, or Laycock, or one or two others, have always the first selection. Mr. Laycock has peculiar advantages for obtaining good cattle. In addition to his dairy, he has sheds that will contain five or six thousand beasts. A great proportion of them halt on his premises for a day or two before they are brought into the market. In addition to the shilling a night which he charges for their standing, he claims the milk of the cows as his perquisite. The cows are milked by his people; he therefore knows beforehand the quantity of milk which each will yield, and he is thus enabled to cull the very best of the herd.

BEE MOTH. Mr. James Thatcher, author of the "American Orchardist," &c. &c. in a communication to the New England Farmer, says: "I will embrace this opportunity to communicate for the benefit of the cultivator, what I believe to be an infallible remedy against the bee moth, which has proved so destructive to bees throughout our country of late years.—The remedy is simple and easily applied. It consists merely of covering the floor board on which the hive stands, with common earth about an inch thick. A hive set on earth will never be infested with worms, for the bee moth will not deposite her eggs where the earth will come in contact. She naturally resorts to a dry board as her element. The remedy has been employed by a number of persons in this vicinity for several years, with the most complete success."

COOKING POTATOES. When you boil potatoes for dinner, pare enough for dinner and breakfast; throw a little salt into the water in which they are boiled, and when done, pour out the water carefully, and let the potatoes stand by the fire a few minutes. You will find them much better than when boiled in the common way without pareing. Take what are left at dinner, and mash them while warm, adding a little cream and salt; then put them in a bake-pan, and, in the morning, you have only to set the pan into the stove or before a brisk fire, for a few minutes. You will find this excellent. Some people use butter instead of cream, but the genuine article is prepared only with the latter. Ask the Grahamites. [Genesee Farmer.

We find it stated in a French Journal, that the French are about to procure a tract of land on the coast of New Guinea, for the purpose of instituting a Botany Bay establishment.

George W. Bailey, one of the supposed murderers of the Wright family, was executed at Evansville, Arkansas, on the 27th ult.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1840.

On our First Page: *Farmers' Meeting in the State House.—Correspondence, from Waltham, Mr. Murray.—from Stoughton, Mr. Atherton.—from Salem, G. F. M. London stories.—Bennett.—Cooking potatoes.*

On our Fourth Page: *Poetry, giving the reason why ... Facts, ... Sketches of foreign ... —Miss Sedgwick on health.—A Thanksgiving ... from The Stranger in Boston. Herrick tragedy, &c. &c.*

"If a man die shall he live again?"—Job.

Last Sabbath, at Framingham, we listened with much pleasure to a discourse from this text. It was delivered by Mr. Damon, a young clergyman who has been preaching at Sudbury.

After some general introductory observations on the importance of the question, put by that ancient writer, and the interest manifested by most people in its solution, the preacher said he believed in the affirmative for the four following reasons.

First.—He argued from the economy of the Creator in the construction of his works—there was no waste—no superfluity—no unnecessary outlay or expense in any portion of them—all beings were admirably adapted to their sphere of existence. The more closely we examine his creation the better we are satisfied that nothing was made in vain—every part is wanted for the perfection of the whole.

He then argued from the nature of the mind,—the soul,—as discovered in its operations it was by no means adapted to a limited existence of a few years—it must have been created for higher purposes than the gratifications of this life—its expansions were far beyond the limits of earth—they were boundless—it must be immortal.

The Second reason of Mr. D's belief was founded in the *justice* of the Creator—in the propriety of a retribution—in the necessity of another meeting in another life, "in order to settle up old scores."

The preacher thought it quite apparent that virtue did not always meet its reward nor vice its due punishment in the present state of existence—that the good things of this life were by no means equally distributed—that the day would come when Lazarus would enjoy comforts as far superior to those already monopolized by Dives, as his were superior to those of Lazarus on the same side of "the great gulph." He thought it reasonable to suppose that a being of perfect justice and goodness would in his own time set all things right, however disordered for a time by the passions and the vices of man.

The *Third* reason which Mr. Damon offered for believing that man would live again was, "*Because he loves to.*" Mr. D. said the desire was universal to exist beyond the grave. None could endure the thought of annihilation. All nations entertained the hope, the belief, that there were brighter skies in reserve for the human race. This hope is generally so strong that few are willing to surrender their hold on it; and most of our race would accept of life in a future state on almost any terms rather than consent to annihilation.

Mr. D. thought this universal dread of non-existence: This strong desire for immortality, so deeply planted in the human breast: This hope which is emphatically called the Anchor of the soul was not given in order to deceive. It was a gift worthy of the giver, and was intended as a support through this dark vale of tears.—He did not think this hope

"Leads to bewilder or dazzles to blind."

And he argued that as nothing is made in vain it would be difficult to account for the fact of the great difference in this respect between us and other created animals. They seem perfectly satisfied with a sufficiency of the body; while our strongest aspirations are for higher gratifications—that otherwise our happiness is less than that of brutes who can enjoy all they desire, while we have the strongest desires which never can be gratified in the present state of existence.

The *Fourth* reason of the preacher in favor of his belief was *express revelation*. And this he relied on the more as it was altogether consistent with the teachings of nature. He asks with Paul, "why should it be thought a thing incredible that God should raise the dead?" He said that he who created all things could renovate his creation—that it was as easy for him to call our spirits from our bodies as to raise up the butterfly and the silk-worm from an egg not larger than a mustard seed.

Mr. D. enlarged upon this branch of his subject and used the common arguments in its support. We have given only an epitome of the young preacher's discourse, and cannot pretend to great accuracy in our report, but we have given the heads and the frame work. Mr. D. used several phrases rather out of the pulpit line, but these served to keep us all awake for a half hour—the house was all attention and we perceived no nod throughout but but the nod of a seat.

WAR.

The Old Dominion is the name of a Newspaper published at Portsmouth, Va. We have received several numbers of this paper which is a zealous political partizan.

We were sorry to notice in it a letter from the Senior Editor at Washington, complaining that the correspondence between our government and the British was not more warlike! The writer says, "I am anxious to have some old scores, such as the hanging of the Patriots, burning of the Caroline, &c., effectually wiped out"—then, "I fear this country cannot be kicked into a war with Great Britain," &c. &c.

We understand that this paper is edited by a *clergyman*! We do not believe any New England clergyman would admit such an article into his paper, without comment. Is it possible that a Christian clergyman can quietly look on and see this country "kicked into war," unnecessarily, by mad politicians?

We saw a gentleman lately from Maine who says there are gross misrepresentations made in regard to the warlike movements of the British. We sincerely hope we have not madmen enough to kick us or to coax us into a war with that country.

Many individuals might grow rich during a seven years' contest with Britain, but it would be at the expense of their fellow citizens. We cannot as a nation grow rich by a war with that country.

We admit there are cases where nations as well as individuals are obliged to resist—but this is not yet our case, and we are sorry to see any thing published which may serve to whet an appetite for war.—The clergy, of all men, should be most backward in stimulating our race to butcher one another. The mild doctrines of the Prince of Peace are more becoming their sacred office; and mankind are in no need of incentives to violence, or of arguments for offensive war.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Last week between 14 and 15 hundred gentlemen met in Boston to determine on what course to proceed since the repeal of the law of 1838.

Many members spoke, and some with much warmth—one man in this style "that miserable Marcus Morton has undone all we have been doing." This occasioned much disturbance. Afterwards a number of gentlemen came forward and spoke in mild and conciliatory language—they said they were opposed to carrying the question to the ballot boxes, and some of them thought that legislative action would do more hurt than good.

Mr. Washburn of Worcester was opposed to the Society's making itself a political party, and when he found a majority in favor of it he and some others asked to have their names taken off the books.

If this Society resorts to the ballot box it will lose not more than half the community in its favor—if not, it will have more than seven eighths on the side of temperance.

The Markets. We notice but little variation from last week's prices. Pork comes in plentifully. We called at Mr. Murdock's in Ann-street to see a lot of pork sent in by E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexington. There were a number of fine fellows on the stand. One Berkshire hog not 20 months old, weighed 763. The next, a cross with the Mackay breed, weighed 591. We liked the shape of this one best. There was a Chinese, with very small bone, weight 430.

We do not recollect that we have ever seen in New England, a hog, under twenty months of age, that weighed so much as 763. Mr. S. Phipps, of Framingham, had one a few years ago, that weighed 666.—Since that time, we have seen accounts of "monsters of the pen," that weighed much less than this.

Eggs begin to be more plenty—sell while they are high, if you have any.

☞ The Weekly Review, published at Hartford, Ct. is received. The editor has received the following from a love-sick swain, who, we are much gratified to see is not altogether inconsolable.

Some love-sick swain who has been jilted by the object of his love and generosity, sends us a string of rhymes, addressed to Elvira, as long as an abolition petition. After relating the incidents of a long and zealous courtship, he concludes thus:

> The race that I have spent is mine
> For that, alas! I do not weep,
> I sigh not that I ne'er shall see
> The slippery cash I could not keep.
> For this I feel no vain regrets,
> But think of all with joy and mirth,
> For though I cannot pay my debts,
> I know I've had my money's worth.

A steam saw mill and two thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed by fire at Hillsboro, Ill., a couple of weeks since. Loss $15,000—no insurance.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Friday, Feb. 14. In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented a petition from a Quaker living at Jerusalem, in the State of New York. Mr. Clay took occasion to say something upon the character of the memorial. It came from a good old preacher, and he should say a word in presenting it. I think, said Mr. C. that the crisis of this unfortunate question has passed—at least that we had evidence of this at the commencement of the session. It was then dead, or dying, and if it was revived it was owing to the political uses attempted to be made of the subject elsewhere. He had some fears of this, and he dreaded the consequences of it. Mr. Clay entered somewhat at length into the consideration of the subject of slavery. He had read, he said, during the last summer three very able works upon the subject of southern slavery, and he wished to say that all of them were from northern pens.

Mr. C. commended these works to the attention of the Senate, as containing sound doctrine, and being very ably illustrated. One of these works eloquently discussed the question of the two races, and proved that the two, the black race and the white, could not live together.—Mr. Clay carried this doctrine further, and cited Lord Durham's report in proof of another position that two nations could not live in unity together.

Mr. Calhoun commenced with discussing the opinion of Mr. Clay in regard to the two races, but in a low tone of voice.

Mr. Clay—'I don't hear the Senator—I wish he would speak out.'

Mr. Calhoun continued, and remarked that the doctrine was his that the two races could not live together without the one being subjected to the other. He had advanced the same doctrine upon the floor of the Senate long since, but when the Senate were not prepared to receive it.—It was a truth which they disregarded.—He hoped it was now established. There was another truth which he hoped and believed would be established and that was in regard to the right of petition. This doctrine, as practised, was monstrous and absurd. It was a shield—a sword—which entered here, and operated here to injure others. Men were infatuated in regard to this matter of petition. In Greece and Rome nothing was heard of this matter of petition. It came from Great Britain, and was not applicable or belonging to our form of government.

Mr. Clay said, it is very likely that the Senator from South Carolina was the originator of the idea that the two races could not live together, though he had seen it often and in his younger days.—He makes one idea, said Mr. Clay, which is certainly very true, and that is, that if every body would agree with him there would be no trouble about the matter.—In regard to the right of petition he did not consider it a mere nullity, as the Senator from South Carolina did. He considered it a great right—but no doubt one which had been abused, and particularly in reference to the subject of abolition.

Mr. Tallmadge said he could not sit quiet and hear the Senator from South Carolina speak as he did of the right of petition. It came from Great Britain, he said. There it was heard when Englishmen prayed for the right of suffrage. It was heard in the voice of our English ancestors—heard in the remonstrance of the American people against the wrongs of the mother country. It did come from Great Britain, said Mr. T. with great emphasis—and why not? Our ancestors came from Great Britain, and we separated from them upon this very subject of not listening to our petitions—demanding taxation with representation—and not the former without the latter.

Mr. Calhoun followed, and said that Mr. Tallmadge had cited Great Britain as an example in this matter of petition—Parliament had refused the petitions of the subjects of Great Britain. Sir, said Mr. Calhoun, I wish to ask the Senator from New York one question. 'Would you receive a petition to abolish the Christian religion? Would you receive one calling Senators rascals?'

Mr. Calhoun—to Mr. Tallmadge—'Will you answer me that question?'

Mr. Tallmadge—'I will answer you when you get through.'

Mr. Calhoun—in a very peremptory manner—'answer me now.'

Mr. Tallmadge—I have answered the Senator fully, and as I believe satisfactorily, I did so four years ago in my speech. I made 'a petition to abolish the Christian religion' an exception—I made 'one insulting the members of this body' an exception, upon the ground of protection and self defence. But, continued Mr. T. I know not that I would not receive a petition to abolish the Christian religion, if I could refer it to a Select Committee, and have the Senator from South Carolina Chairman of the Committee. No doubt he would give an answer satisfactory to the whole country. [Laughter.

Mr. Webster said he should not have said one word on this question, but for the remarks which had been made by the Senator from South Carolina on the right of petition. The Senator said Mr. W. has remarked that our form of government does away with the right of petition. This is very singular, said Mr. W.—very remarkable, indeed, when the framers of the Constitution, had labored so hard to establish a clause in the Constitution, declaring that Congress should make no law to prevent the people from peaceably assembling and petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances. If you do away with the clause, you may do away with others as well. These innovations are not to be made with impunity. Petitions were offences presented in representative governments, and yet our form of government, according to the Senator from South Carolina, had done away with the necessity of maintaining this right. Under our Constitution, said Mr. Webster, every body may petition, and we are bound to hear their grievances. What, said Mr. W. is the use of introducing these novel doctrines? What good is to come of it? None. Why then advance it?

Mr Webster said that he could not agree with his honorable friend from Kentucky, and the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, in regard to the two races of men.

He did not make his remarks as applicable to the present question, for color made an exception to the general rule.—But the doctrine that two races could not mingle without having the one mastered by the other, was a novel one, to say the least, and one which he hoped would not be generally received.

How was it in our own country? How was it in Louisiana and Florida, States originally settled by races of men, unlike ours? Mr. Webster said he had read with surprise the report of Lord Durham upon the subject of the two races, and he could not agree with him, that necessarily the French there should be subjected to the English. He believed that two or more races could live together in peace and harmony. These views, said Mr. Webster, are not important, but he felt it might be to advance them, as a contrary opinion had been advanced.

Mr. Buchanan followed. He was for checking the discussion, and thereof moved to lay the motion to receive upon the table.

Mr. Brown begged him to withdraw it, and Mr. B. consented.

Mr. Brown then replied to Mr. Tallmadge, and a little sparring went on between the Senators.

In the House, the Cumberland road appropriations was the subject of discussion.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Feb. 18. In Senate, the following petition was presented:—

By Mr. Sibley, a petition of Wilcutt Harwood and others, for incorporation of the proprietors of the first universalist meeting-house in Barre.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the petitions of Thomas Cheever and others, and the Middlesex Turnpike Corporation, were severally re-committed.

Mr. Morey submitted a report on an order of the 4th inst., relating to a general law for incorporating proprietors of meeting-houses, concluded that it is inexpedient to legislate thereon. Said report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The orders of the day were taken up.

The report on the petition of Atkins Dyer and others, was accepted.

The report on the petition of the town of Cambridge was accepted.

The report on the petition of the Berkshire Railroad Company was accepted.

The report on the order respecting trade, was accepted.

Mr. Lincoln was in favor of a re-consideration of the vote, and also of the provisions of the bill. The small-pox is now raging in this city, and no protection is afforded to counteract its spread. It is true, that vaccination is pointed out as a means, but this in itself to his mind was not sufficient. One thousand cases have been reported, out of which one hundred deaths have taken place, and yet we stand still and doubt whether legislation be necessary to prevent its spread.

Mr. Savage entered into a long argument in opposition to the bill. He was in favor of leaving the management of cases of small pox to the judgment of the physician and the relatives of those who were infected. He thought that no protection would be afforded by this law, owing to existing intercommunication with the country and the neighboring towns.

Mr. Pratt said that he was absent when this bill was under consideration, and was very glad that the motion is made to reconsider. He remarked that the Senator from Suffolk, (Mr. Savage) felt himself so secure in the thorough vaccination which he professed to have received, that while he is hedged around from the contagion of the small pox, he seems to have forgotten that this bill relates to all diseases of an infective nature.

Mr. Mansur felt quite indifferent as to the re-consideration of the vote, or even the passage of the bill, for the portion of the country in which he usually resides was fully protected by re-vaccination.

Mr. Upton considered the present law a codification of the existing laws relating to the public health. He alluded to the amendments and changes which had been made in the laws on this subject during last years, and showed that during the twenty-six years which the old law was in effect, but forty-six deaths from small pox had been reported, and that since this law had been removed, in a few months one hundred deaths have taken place.

Mr. Whitmarsh did not wish to occupy the time of the Senate in discussing what had already been before the Board; but as the subject was one of life and death, he could not forbear making a few remarks. The Senator from Suffolk, (Mr. Savage) had said that he would resist the provision of this bill, were it a law which authorized the removal of his friends if they were infected with the small pox.

It seemed strange to him that a gentleman of the Senator's experience, should thus express himself in regard to a good and necessary provision of the law.

Mr. Hooper, though in favor of vaccination as a sufficient preventive against the contagion of the small pox, yet now that the consideration of the motion to reconsider was under debate, he would not oppose it. In support of his position as to the efficacy of vaccination, he stated that an army of forty thousand men had all been vaccinated, and only ten were effected by the disease.

A memorial of the Agricultural Commissioner in relation to a Board of Industry, and statistical returns of the produce of industry, in this Commonwealth, was committed to the Committee on Agriculture, with instructions to cause the same to be printed, in concurrence.

Adjourned.

In the House, petitions and remonstrances were presented.

By Messrs. Flint, of Reading, Fuller, of Stoneham, Clark, of Tewksbury, Locke, of W. Cambridge, and Locke, of Charlestown, several petitions relating to Warren Bridge.

The bill for increasing the capital stock of the Sandwich glass company, was taken up, and a long debate chiefly consisting of personal explanation, ensued.

Mr. Church, of Westport, further developed the views he presented to the House on Monday, in support of his amendment to hold the property of the corporation liable.

Messrs. Baker, of Dorchester, Stevenson, of Boston, Bacon, of Sandwich, and Greele, Gray and Dexter, of Boston, replied.

After the call, Mr. Allen, of Northfield, acting upon the suggestion of the Speaker, as to the proper time to question a member's right to vote, on the ground of *interest*, moved that the votes of Samuel Quincy and Daniel Safford, of Boston, and Walter Baker, of Dorchester, stockholders in the corporation, should be disallowed.

The Speaker at once decided that they had a right to vote, and referred to the explanation which he made on Monday, in reply to a question put by Mr. Allen and published in this paper the report of Monday's debate.

Mr. Allen appealed from this decision.

The Speaker having stated that, until the appeal was decided, no other business could be acted upon by the House, Mr. Dexter, of Boston, moved that the House should proceed at once in the matter of the appeal.

Mr. Swasey, of Lynnfield, moved the yeas and nays.

This was instantly followed by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

The appeal will be the first question in order on Wednesday morning.

Thursday, Feb. 20.—*Mass. Senate* has been occupied on examining private claims. Yesterday the bill concerning the public health was taken up and discussed.

In the House the day was spent on the question of the right of certain members to vote on the ground of interest in the Boston and Sandwich glass company. It was strenuously contended that three members being proprietors could not vote for an enlarged charter,—the speaker had decided in favor of the right to vote. An appeal was taken and the speaker's decision was sustained by a vote of 269 to 189. This occupied the day.

Domestic Habits of the Arabs—*conversation with a Marabout.* The Marabout said he had had four wives, two of whom were dead, the third he had sent away, the fourth still remained with him. 'Why did you send away your wife?' said Blanqui to him. 'I did not like her,' was the only reply. 'Then you have the liberty of sending them away?' 'Yes; if this were not the case, we would not take them; they go back to their family, and we return half the dowry.' 'Do you love one as much as the other?' 'No.' 'And your children?' '*All my children are my children.*' 'How do you share your fortune?' 'They inherit it in equal portions, except the girls, who have more, because they are the weakest.' 'Were all your wives white?' 'No, I had a negress.'—'And will the children of the negress inherit as well as the others?' 'Yes, the color makes no difference; I have already told you, all my children were my children.' 'Did you know your wives before you married them?' 'No; I never saw one of them.' 'And how did you choose them?' 'There are old women who tell us in what families there are pretty girls.' 'How does the father induce the daughter to marry?' 'He does not consult her; the daughter obeys the father.' 'When is the stipulated dowry paid to the father?'—'Half is given at the time of marriage; the other half is kept as a surety; the wife could run away and get a divorce at the end of three months.' 'And if she runs away with a man?' 'She is condemned to death together with her accomplice.' 'When your wives do not agree, how do you make them obey and live quiet?' 'We reason with them, and if that does not do, we beat them.' 'If there is a divorce, does the wife take back the children?' 'The children are mine; I have to account for them before God.' 'Do you see other women sometimes?'—'Never; we only see our sisters, our daughters and our nieces. [M. Blanqui's Report on the state of Algiers.

Yorkshire wit. A Yorkshire boy went into a public house, where a gentleman was eating eggs. The boy looked extremely hard at him for some time, and then said, "Will you be good enough to give me a little salt, sir"? "Aye boy, but why do you want salt?" "Perhaps sir," says he, "you'll ask me to eat an egg presently, and I should like to be ready."—"What country are you from, my lad?" "Yorkshire, sir," "I thought so—there, take an egg." "I thank you sir," said the boy. "Well, (added the gentleman) they are all great horse stealers in your country, are they not?" "Yes," rejoined the boy, "my father (though an honest man) would mind no more stealing a horse than I would drinking your glass of ale. Your health, sir," said he, and drank it up.—"That will do," says the gentleman, "I see your'e Yorkshire."

Quicker than magic. In the presence of seventy-eight persons in London, a parcel of rags were recently taken, made into paper, dried, and printed on in five minutes! When this celerity becomes universal, loafers will have to dodge paper mills, or their ragged vestments will be whipped off, and tucked under their noses in the shape of a handbill advertising them as vagrants before they know it.

It is estimated that upwards of seventy factories have ceased operations in New England, and at least one fourth of the population of the United States are out of employment.

Accidents. We copy the following letter from the Edenton (N. C.) Sentinel. It relates a tale of horror indeed!

"*Salmon Creek, Jan.* 27 1840. On Friday night, the 24th of January, about ... o'clock, the dwelling house of Miss ... sey Ward, near Winsor, Bertie County, was consumed by fire, together with its inmates, consisting of an elderly ... three children, and Miss Ward herself. The fire was not discovered until it progressed so far as to render the efforts of all to extinguish it, or to save the inhabitants, unavailing."

Bridgeport, Ct. Feb. 14.—On Tuesday a celebration of the completion of our ... road commenced. About 400 persons went up to New Milford. On Wednesday the company returned to this city, and a dinner was provided at the Sterling House. On the arrival of the cars, the brakeman mistook his duty, and allowed the cars, ... or 14 in number, to run full speed down off the end of the track. A quantity of rubbish, and a great pile of steam wood, brought them up, with a sad concussion. Several of the cars were stove ... ed. One brakeman had his thigh broken, another was injured very badly. ... Peck, of Newtown, had his thigh broken and one finger cut off. Mr. Kellogg, of Canaan, had a thigh, arm and wrist broken. Several others were more or less injured. Eight doctors were in attendance who were occupied four hours in dressing the wounds. The wounded men are ... of them considered dangerously but ... The disaster, of course, destroyed the hilarity of the occasion.

A Hard Head—*but a harder* ... According to the Baltimore papers, the advantages of a good thick skull were illustrated, a day or two ago, in the case of a physician of that city. While passing along the pavement, a mass of ice fell from the roof of a four story building precisely on the top of his cranium. The doctor's head was not injured in the slightest degree by the avalanche, but his hat was most horribly cut up, and several fragments of the ice flew half way across the street, while some other pieces ... half a dozen bricks in the pavement.

There is one man in Congress who is a terrible fellow for resolutions. He had two-and-thirty on hand in one day, to present them the first opportunity. A good resolution maker would find encouragement at Washington.

We should think the market ... overstocked—unless the man with ... of thirty-two, needs one more to ... in the presentation.

Mexican papers of the 28th D... ceived at New Orleans, giving an account of the formal landing from a Spanish ... of war, of Don Angel de la Barca ... ister Plenipotentiary of her most C... Majesty, near the government ... Mexican Republic, and of his subs... arrival at the capital. A terrible ... gration had occurred in the city of ... co.

Railroad Concussion. We learn ... on Wednesday afternoon, while the ... of cars was on its way to Washington moving at full speed, it was unexpectedly met by a burthen train which was approaching the city. The locomotives came together with a force which literally ... ished them both. We are happy to ... that no person was hurt. [Baltimore American.

The Insolvent Court. The J... of this tribunal are actually run down with business. Never in one term here ... have so many applications for the b... of the act presented themselves before ... court; case after case is despatched, yet there are no symptoms of a de... in their number. Judge King and ... sociates are devoting morning, noon ... night to the disposal of them.

It is stated by a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, that there ... Port-Spain, Trinidad, a congregation of worshippers who hold all the ten... doctrines of the Roman Catholic C... but deny the jurisdiction of the P... This is believed to be the first con... tion who have emancipated th... from the See of Rome, and yet ... doctrines of that Church.

"An Irishman, said Mr. Hamer, ... sing a river in a boat, with his ... colt, was thrown into the river, and ... to the colt's tail. The colt showed ... of exhaustion, and a man on shore ... him to leave the colt and cling ... mare's tail. "*Och faith honey! 'tis no time to be swappin' horses,*" was ... ply."

The National Intelligencer states ... Mr. P. Hass, lithographer of ... (Washington) was attacked, knocked ... and cruelly beaten by three men ... whom he recognised, and who have been arrested and held to bail. ... was so much injured as to be unable to appear against them.

Michigan. A project for a State ... has been brought forward in the ... every county in the State to have a ... if it has five thousand inhabitants ... take stock to the amount of twenty ... sand dollars or upwards—one fourth ... amount of shares to be paid down ... cie and the residue to be secured ... and mortgage.

The Brunswick, Geo. Advocate ... that a young man by the name of ... Soler, committed suicide in that ... on Saturday last, by shooting ... through the heart with a pistol, ... with buckshot.

It is stated that within a circuit ... miles of Lancaster, Pa. there ... hundred and two iron manufactories ... one hundred and forty-two flouring ... The latter manufactures five m... bushels of wheat.

FARMERS' MEETING,

IN THE STATE HOUSE.

On Thursday evening, the farmers had another meeting in the Representatives room.

The President of the Senate presided.

The Agricultural Commissioner presented a sample of Georgia oats which appears very different from our own,—we heard no statement as to their qualities. He read a long letter from Mr. Wm. [illegible]or, who did not expect to attend, but was present at the meeting.

Mr. F. a citizen of Boston, addressed the meeting—he said he had resided many years in France,—was there through the revolution, and was half soldier, half farmer, for 40 years. Mr. Foster had also spent some years in Spain. He felt much anxiety lest we should do as the farmers had done there—cut down most of the forests and suffer the streams in consequence to become dry.

He said he had travelled in many parts of Spain, in the beds of her ancient rivers. That many of the old streams had beds had become entirely dry in consequence of the loss of the forests, and the present inhabitants find an easier route in the bottom of the old channels than on the high banks—that he had often found bolts and pieces of iron in these channels, such as were used to fasten their vessels when they sailed up in these once large streams.

He said the modern Spaniards had made several attempts to plant their mountain lands with trees. They had called in Germans and Swiss, and had succeeded in many places in covering the mountains with them. He said there was no difficulty even in Spain in keeping reservoirs of water through the year, if they were bottomed with clay, and placed on a sidehill, where they could be filled from the rains.

Mr. F. said Spain was thickly populated in the times of the Phœnicians—we understood him to suppose it contained 50 millions of inhabitants. He said the country was once well wooded.

In the district of Brittany, in France, Mr. F. said the farms consisted of not more than 10 or 15 acres—that on such a one a farmer would keep two or three yoke of oxen—two or three cows—two or three horses, besides sheep, and this was done principally by soiling or cutting the green grass for the cattle—that Lucerne, or French clover, was used for this purpose.

Mr. E. H. Derby said he was hardly prepared to say anything on farming. He owned a farm in the centre of the Winnipiseogee lake, in New Hampshire—there were several hundred acres of the land, but most of it was in wood—that 50 or 60 acres were in mowing and tillage, but yet his tenant kept about 40 cows on it, sometimes 43—a good number of swine and a few sheep.

Mr. H. said they had sold from the farm 1900 dollars worth in a year—that they made the dairy the main object, planting only half a dozen acres of corn—one of oats and one of wheat—but they had made in a season 5900 lbs. of cheese, and 2300 lbs. of butter, and 2600 lbs of pork,—that he gave his tenant 300 dollars per year besides his keeping or board, and allowed him further 1½ cents on each lb. of cheese and of pork; and 4 cents on each lb. of butter which has brought 30 cents per lb.—this year 25.

Mr. D. thought corn fodder excellent for cows, and said his six acres of corn gave him equal to 12 loads of hay—that he offered one acre of his richest corn for a premium to the County Society and although the Committee admitted he raised 131 bushels on one acre, yet he did not obtain the first premium, for a competitor had raised 132 on one acre! This was measured in the ear in October; since it has become dry it is ascertained, on shelling, that there was 108 bushels from this acre, the corn was the Sioux from Missouri

He said this corn gave a good crop even in 1836, and that he supplied his neighbors with seed from it of that year's growth. They planted this corn 2 feet distant one way, and 2 feet 8 inches distant the other way, and tilled it wholly with the hand hoe. He said one female performed all the dairy work and cooked the food for the men. She must have been as tough as Meggy Merillies *hersel.*

Mr. D. said as they planted and sowed but little they hired but little labor—only two or three men—and that he had realized 15 per cent. net profit on the whole outlay. He said they let three stalks of corn stand in a hill. This would be twice as many as we usually suffer to stand on an acre planted with our common kinds of corn.

Mr. Dodge—the Secretary—addressed the meeting on the subject of curing corn and husks—he had conversed with a Scotchman who thought there was much gain in cutting up the corn immediately after the frost had nipped it and then shocking it. He said it was not usual for farmers in his vicinity to cut it up before it was ripe.

He spoke of a farmer in Southborough who had told him how much improvement he had made on his farm since he had taken an Agricultural paper,—that he now takes two and would not be without them on any account. The farmer told Mr. D. that half a dozen years ago he kept 1 horse—1 yoke of oxen—6 cows, and cut 25 tons of hay—now he keeps 2 yoke—25 cows, and cuts from 70 to 90 tons of hay. That instead of 50 he makes 400 loads of manure in a year, and has time enough to read his newspapers besides, and he would not be without them on any account.

We suspect this Southboro' farmer has now begun at the right end.

Mr. D. said he had doubled his manure last year, and that there was nothing like trying—we lack resolution.

We have no more room this week but shall continue this report in our next.—The meeting was adjourned to the next Wednesday evening. We had a good house this week.

SMOKING. Mr. Hooper of Bristol stated in the Senate on Thursday that Physicians were not in the habit of smoking their clothes after visiting patients sick with the small pox. We think they should be smoked.

FIRE. At Newburyport a fire broke out on Wednesday evening in the stable of Geo. Akerman. The stable and six large stores on central wharf were destroyed. The tide was out and three schooners lying at the wharf were much injured and with difficulty saved.

☞The National *Senate* has been upon the duty on salt. Mr. Benton would have no duty on it because a Virginia salt company has been monopolizing.

Mr. Calhoun comes out point blank against correcting the legislation of Virginia.

The *House* is still *in travel* on the Cumberland Road.

Friday, Feb. 21. Our Senate has laid the small pox bill on the table.

The *House* has been several days upon the question of increasing the Capital Stock of the Sandwich Glass Company.—The bill rubs hard and will hardly pass—It was laid up to day.

The small pox bill was discussed on Thursday in the Senate and laid on the table. Yesterday they agreed to devote to the amendment of the constitution.

WEATHER. On Thursday the Thermometer stood at 50° 7 A. M., and 61° at 2 P. M

Mr. Cushing has sent to his constituents a small pamphlet of 24 pages giving some sketches of the life of Gen. Harrison.

☞ Several communications from farmers are on hand, and will receive attention.

☞ Let no American forget this day—the birth-day of our best of Patriots.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. The Cincinnati Republican of Monday last, states that the hull of the Ben Franklin, in tow by the Gen. Harrison, was stove in by the ice near the Rising Sun, on the 7th inst., and sunk. She had on board two hundred head of cattle, and a hundred horses, of which there were about fifty horses and eighty head of cattle lost, all insured.

The Picayune says there is a town in the interior of Arkansas containing but six inhabitants, viz: a crippled negro, a jackass, a quack doctor, a buzzard, a polecat and an alligator. There was a population of seven until the postmaster *absquatalized.*

Mr. Fletcher, the phrenologist, and respecting whom we developed some rather curious *bumps,* is now in Baltimore. He recently examined the head of the editor of the Clipper, but we do not learn whether he *caught* anything. [Times.

It is stated in a report of the New York Fire Commissioners of one hundred and seven fires which occurred in that city in the one hundred and twenty-two days preceding the first day of January last, the Commissioners have no doubt that FIFTY-FOUR were occasioned by incendiarism.

In the pine districts of North Carolina, the people are carrying barrels of turpentine to the stores to exchange for necessaries. There is no money in circulation there, and *barter,* the primative system of commerce, is the only resource.

General Jackson has returned to Nashville, from his southern trip on the 1st inst. He was met at the landing by a numerous body of gentlemen of both political parties, and escorted by them to the residence of Gov. Polk.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that there are now 2024 paupers in Philadelphia alms house; a larger number by four hundred than has been within the walls of that institution, in any preceding winter for several years.

The schooner Ann, seized at Baltimore on suspicion of having been built and fitted out expressly for the slave trade, has been condemned by the U. S. Circuit Court, before which the case has been pending, as a slaver.

It is reported that John Jacob Astor of New York, has given directions to his agent to reduce all his rents this year.—It is also reported that when his son, William B. Astor, heard of this determination of his father, he squeezed a sixpence, which he happened to have in his hand, so hard as to cause it to squeal.

It is the unanimous opinion of the New York press, with the exception of the Star, that rents must fall greatly in that city the coming spring. There appears to be no help for it.

GEN. JACKSON'S BEDSTEAD. The bedstead used by General Jackson, during his stay in New Orleans, was sold at auction in the French Exchange, (*La Bourse*) on the 15th inst., for one hundred and thirty dollars.

We have often heard of man-worship but bedstead worship is a new idea.

BRICKS. A machine has lately been introduced on the extensive works of James Hunt, Esq. of Rowden Hill, near Chippenham, for making bricks, which has excited much curiosity. The cylinders revolve about once a minute, making, in the course of such a revolution, thirty-two bricks. [Taunton Journal.

The deer which attracted so much attention at Niagara Falls, the other day, while floating on a cake of ice, was chased from the refuge he sought on the Island, and swam directly for the cataract, plunging down which, 160 feet, he came up alive, but soon died.

The St. Louis Pennant of the 22d ult., says:—"Last night, the scene presented by the burning of the Illinois prairies exceeded any thing of the kind we ever before witnessed. For miles around, the horizon appeared one sheet of vivid flame, affording a magnificent spectacle."

We hear from good authority, that propositions have been made to an extensive mercantile house in New York, for delivering in that city, in June next, *ten thousand* barrels of flour, at four dollars seventy-five cents per barrel, which have not been acceded to. [Zanesville Republican.

Mr. James says "the tongue of youth and health, speaking friendly sounds to the ear of sickness and age, must be the last, the brightest, the sweetest of all things which can smooth the soul's passage to eternity."

There are said to be in Ireland, at this moment, five millions of acres of waste land capable of cultivation, and yet thousands of people in that ill-fated country can scarcely get potatoes enough to keep them from starvation.

RECEIPTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

Ellis Hall,	$1 00	Wm Hall,	$2 00
D J Foster,	2 00	Lambert Allen,	1 00
Elijah Atherton Esq.	2 00	Sylvester Parks,	1 00
Stedman Buttrick,	2 00	Joseph Albee,	2 00
Dudley Porter,	1 00	C H Merriam,	1 00
Richard Potter,	2 00	Jasper Brown Esq,	1 00
S Sprague Jr Esq,	2 00	Caleb W Leland,	2 00
Otis Seaver,	1 00	Griggs & Jones,	2 00
Edmund Lothrop,	2 00	Chas Guild,	1 00
Thomas Richardson,	2 00	Nathan Hosmer,	2 00
J B Porter,	1 00	Geo F Fogler,	1 00
Geo. Woodward,	2 00	Otis Howard,	2 00
Capt. Paul Langdon,	2 00	Barnum Blake,	2 50
Capt E Grover,	2 00	Abijah Smith,	2 00
James Fernald,	2 00	Oliver Rhodes,	2 00

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Elijah B. Goodwin to Miss Pamelia T. Bullard; Mr. Francis Hooton to Miss Lydia G. Fox, Mr. Charles C. Helleeson to Mrs. Relief Connel; Mr. John Eaton to Miss Betsey Lamb; Mr. Grenville B. Gould to Miss Elizabeth A. Gove, both of this city; on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Stow, Mr. Luther Crane, of Needham, to Mrs. Sarah M. Haynes, eldest daughter of Jesse Kingsbury.

In Percham, Vt. 14th ult. Mr. Wm. Colby, of Gloucester, Ms. to Miss Martha Sanborn.

In Sandwich, 15th ult. Mr. Wm. S. Thompson, of Boston, to Miss Lucy F. Backus, formerly of Lee, Mass.

In Lunenburg, Dec. 26, by Rev. Mr. Harrington, Mr. James C. Graham, of Boxborough, to Miss Susannah Wetherbee, of Lunenburgh.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Saturday morning, Mrs. Ann L. Dolleare, 43; 15th inst, Mrs. Phebe, widow of the late Mr. John Emerson, (a pensioner,) of Reading, 87; Sullivan Carpenter, Jr. 5 yrs and 3 mos; death occasioned by his clothes taking fire.

In Medfield, 20th ult. Mrs. Margaret Connelly, 92.

In South Scituate, Mr. Wm. B. Dana, of Boston, 23.

In Montpelier, Vt. 4th inst. Mr. Joshua Saunders, 78, a native of Billerica, Ms. and a revolutionary pensioner.

In Washington city, Dr. Benj. Thompson, late of Concord, N. H. an eminent Botanical Physician, 54.

In New Orleans, 5th inst. Col. Henry Messenger, 66, late of Boston.

On board brig Danube, 11th inst. on the passage from New Orleans to Boston, Mr. James Packard, passenger, of Thomaston, Me.

In Lancaster, 11th inst. Josiah Flagg, Esq. 76.

In Wilmington, 16th inst., Susannah, widow of the late Benjamin Thompson, Esq. 76.

In West Bridgewater, 9th inst. Mrs. Keziah, wife of Dea. Noah Edson, 75.

In Salem, Capt. John Ingersoll, 83.

In East Cambridge Feb. 19th Charles Henry, youngest child of Josiah H. and Mary A. W. Russell, aged 20 months.

"Hark how the angels as they fly,
Sing through the regions of the sky,
Bearing an infant in their arms,
Securly freed from sins alarms.
Welcome dear babe to Jesus' breast
Forever there in joy to rest,
Welcome to Jesus Christ above
To sing the great Redeemer's love."

CORN.

ONE hundred bushels of CORN on the cob for sale. Apply to AARON EVERETT, Brighton.
feb 22—tf

SELECT AMERICAN INSTITUTION FOR HELP.

NO. 21½ UNION STREET, BOSTON,
UP STAIRS.

THIS Institution is considered by far the best one ever established in this City. The Male Department is conducted by Mr. Norcross, and the Female Department by Mrs. Norcross. Business Men will do well to leave their orders here, where may be obtained at short notice, the best of Clerks, Book-keepers, Boys &c. for Stores, Agents, &c; Bar-keepers, Waiters, Porters, and Servants for every branch in Hotels, Boarding-houses, Private Houses; Clerks, Stewards, Cooks and common hands, for Ships, Steamboats, Rail-car, Stage and Coach drivers; Gardeners, Farmers, Mechanics, Apprentices, Common Laborers, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies who wish to obtain the best of help, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, where may be obtained at short notice, House-keepers, Wet-nurses, Nurses for the Sick, Cooks, Chamber Maids, Nursery Maids, Seamstresses, Parlor Maids, Travelling Maids, for any part of Europe or elsewhere; Young Ladies to tend Stores, and in all kinds of employment, and in all kinds of Shops, Factories, &c., good Girls from the Country to do the work of families.

All orders received at this office will meet with prompt attention. N. B. Public patronage respectfully solicited. ☞Special care taken to give entire satisfaction.
feb 22—tf

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Flour—Arrived since our last 300 bbls Ohio by way of New Orleans. The late mild weather continuing has had quite an unfavorable effect on the market, from expected arrivals—sales for most descriptions of Southern, 6¾ a 6¾ 4 mos cr—the stock of Genesee is chiefly in the hands of one concern and we have heard of no sales lower than $7 for good common brands.

Grain—There have been arrivals the past week of about 40,000 bushels Corn, of which but little has as yet been sold. There have been sales to day of two or three cargoes of white at 60 a 61c. The demand from the country has been extremely limited from the bad state of the roads, and quotations are nearly nominal.

Coffee—The imports of the week have been from Aux Cayes, 1600 bags, Port au Prince 800, and Porto Cabello 250 bags. There has been a good degree of animation in the market the past week, without, however, cruising any change on former quotations. The operations of the past week comprise 650 bags bleached Rio, to the trade, at 10c—500 do green do. for Western markets, at 11c—330 bags Government Java, 14c per lb, 6 mos cr. The entire importation of Porto Cabello, per brig Black Hawk, on landing, in lots to the trade, at 12½c, and about 1500 bags of St. Domingo and Cape, 6½c and 10c, principally for export.

Fish—During the past week there have been heavy supplies received, and the market is nearly glutted with all kinds of dry fish. Bank for packing have been freely offered at 2 60 and 2 67 per qtl. and few purchasers. Sales of Mackerel have been 12 50 for No 1—10 50 to 10 75 for No 2 and 6 25 per bbl for No 3—Nova Scotia No. 2 $11 and No 1 $13 per bbl, cash.

Molasses—The imports of the week comprise 1000 hhds from Matanzas, 500 from Havana, 400 from Surinam, 200 from Cienfuegos, 64 from Mansanilla, and 125 bbls from New Orleans. No operations of importance in distilling have come to our knowledge, and prices are unsettled. The transactions in retailing indicates no particular alteration in former prices. Sales comprising 150 hhds Trinidad new crop, 28, old crop do 26c; 250 do Havana do do 25c, 5 mos. By auction, New Orleans, 29 a 30c per gallon. 35 hhds Aux Cayes, 14 a 25c; 40 bbls New Orleans 28 a 29c, cash.

Rice—The operations of the past week comprises 350 casks, 3¼ a 3½c—60 do do prime 3¾c per lb., and by auction, 133 tcs., 338 a 440 pet 100 lbs., 4 mos. cr.

Sugar—The sales of the week have been principally to the trade comprising 350 boxes Havana, various qualities, at 7 a 8c for brown and white 10 a 10½c per lb—75 boxes brown, for refining, 6½c—125 hhds. Cuba Muscovado for do 6½c per lb. By auction, 70 hhds. New Orleans, 5¼ a 6½—140 do do, 5½ a 7½c, and some ordinary St. Jago 5¾c per lb, 4 mos cr.

Tea—The same firmness in the market before noticed still continues, and there have been some further sales of Souchong at 40c, and Young Hyson 60 a 70c per lb, 6 mos. By auction, 100 6 lb boxes Imperial, common, 55c—70 13 lb Gunpowder 55c—26 hf chests Young Hyson, 48 a 51c per lb, 6 mos.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bushel	50	a	75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Turnips, per bushel	25	a	37½
Carrots, per bushel	50	a	62½
Beets, per bushel	50	a	62½
Parsnips, per bushel	62½	a	75
Horseradish, per lb.	10	a	12
Radishes, per bunch	12	a	20
Cabbages, dozen	37½	a	75
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	25
Brocoli, each,	10	a	20
Lettuce, per head	6	a	10
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Parsley, per bunch	..	a	25
Marrow Squashes, pr cwt	..	a	4 00
Crookneck do, per cwt	2 50	a	3 00
Tomatoes, per dozen	50	a	75

Fruit.

Fruit—There was an arrival yesterday from Messina of 1000 boxes Lemons and Oranges and 40 barrels Currants. There has been a very decided improvement in the market for Malaga Raisins, and a brisk business has been done the past week. The private operations comprise 650 casks blue mark, at 4 75, and black do, 4 50 per cask—1500 boxes bunch 1 60 a 1 62 each—do bloom 1 34 a 1 37 per box. The auction sales consist of the Potomac's cargo, from Palermo, 800 boxes Lemons 1 75 a 2 30—300 Oranges 2 10 a 2 25 per box, 60 days—300 bags Walnuts 4½c—100 do Filberts 3½c 314 boxes shelled Almonds 13½c—160 brls Raisins 4½c—40 cases Maccaroni 7¾ a 8c per lb, 5 mos—5350 drums Figs, good quality, 5¾ a 8c—1000 do do 7 a 7½c per lb, 4 mos. The cargo of the Teresina from Palermo, 80 boxes Lemons 1 70—40 do Oranges 2 30 a 2 37 per box, cash—217 casks Raisins 3½c—224 boxes do 3½c—150 boxes figs 1½c per lb, 4 mos—2000 boxes Oranges, per brig Harbinger from Fayal, 1 55 a 1 75 per box. Also—177 bbls 17 casks 19 cases Smyrna Raisins 2½ a 3½c per lb, 4 mos, 2500 drums Figs 8 a 8½—300 boxes Messina Lemons 2 05 a 2 10—700 do do Oranges 1 75 a 1 80—90 bags Filberts 4½ a 4½c—40 casks Smyrna Raisins 2 a 3½c.

Apples, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, extra, per doz	50	a	1 00
Cranberries, per bushel	2 50	a	3 00
Malaga do, per lb	20	a	25
Baking Pears, per bushel,	..	a	2 50
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Prunes, do do	6	a	10
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Almonds, do do	12½	a	..
Filberts, do do	6	a	..
Chestnuts, per bushel	..	a	4 50
Walnuts, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions—The demand for Beef has improved.—Steady sales have been made of Pork at our quotations. A fair demand prevails for Lard for West India markets. Sales Western Hams 10c per lb. 4 mos. cr.

Butter, best, per lb.	20	a	23
" firkin	16	a	18
Hams, Boston, per lb	13	a	..
Do. Western, do do	12	a	..
Lard, best, per lb	11	a	..
Do Western, per keg	10	a	..
Beef, per lb	7	a	10
Do Corned	8	a	10
Do Smoked	14	a	..
Pork, Boston	8	a	10
Pork, whole hogs,	6½	a	7½
Bacon	11	a	12
Chickens, per lb	9	a	13
Turkeys, per lb.	10	a	13
Geese, per lb.	9	a	..
Mutton, per lb.	4	a	17
Lamb, per lb	6	a	7
Tripe, per lb.	10	a	..
Pigs Feet, per lb	8	a	10
Cheese, per lb.	8	a	11
Eggs, per dozen	23	a	25
Beef Tallow, per lb.	11	a	..

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	1 25	a	1 50
Canary Seed, do do,	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, Foreign, per bush,	1 80	a	1 90
" " American, do do,	1 50	a	1 60
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	16	a	18
" Southern, do do,	..	a	24
" Foreign, do do	17	a	18
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	2 50	a	3 00
Red Top, Northern, bushel,	1 50	a	..
" " Southern, do	85	a	1 00
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 50	a	..

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Coal—There is an import of about fifty tons Cannel since our last report. The market is inactive, and no sales of consequence have come to our knowledge.

Newcastle, per chaldron,	10 00	a	..
Cannel, do do,	11 00	a	12 00
Orrel, do do,	10 00	a	..
Picton, do do,	7 50	a	7 75
Nova Scotia, do do,	..	a	..
Sidney, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Anthracite, per 2240 lbs	7 00	a	..
RETAIL PRICES.			
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	7 00	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Mountain, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Coke, per chaldron,	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord,	7 00	a	7 50
Ordinary do do, do do,	6 50	a	7 00
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	8 00

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	12 00	a	13 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred,	75	a	90
Clover,	..	a	..
Straw,	40	a	50

HIDE MARKET.

Hides—The imports of the past week have been from New South Wales 1264 hides, 100 bales Sheep skins, 3000 loose do. and 40 calf skins—from Porto Cabello 1700 hides—Gonaives 400 do—Montevideo 850 horse hides. The operations of the week comprise 50 bales Buffalo Green, at 8c, and Dry at 8½c per lb. 6 mos; 7000 Montevideo, being the balance of the Arcturus's cargo, at 14½ a 15c per lb, 6 mos. The imports of Skins from Cape of Good Hope per brig Levant, and about 40,000 sheep and 7000 Goat Skins, terms unknown.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	15	a	15½
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande	..	a	16
St. Salvador.........none.	..	a	..
Maranham.........none.	..	a	..
California	..	a	11½
West-Indian	12½	a	13½
African.........none	..	a	..
[illegible].........none.	..	a	..
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 34	a	1 38
Do. do do light	..	a	..
Do. dry	91	a	1 05

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	24	a	25
New York red, light	22	a	24
do do, middling	23	a	..
do do, overweight	21	a	..
Boston do, slaughter	22	a	23
do dry hide	21	a	23

HOP MARKET.

Hops—We understand that the principal stock remaining in the hands of growers, have been bought up at prices below present quotations. There has been a sale of 1838 inspection at 16c per lb. The sales of the past week by dealers, have been at an advance on 25c per lb for first sort and a steady improvement may be expected as the season advances.

First and second sorts, per lb.	24	a	25

WOOL MARKET.

Wool—Arrived, the past week, 500 bales from New South Wales. We have no change of consequence to notice from last week in the market.

American, common to ¼ blood,	40	a	45
" " " ½ "	45	a	50
" " " ¾ "	52	a	55
Pulled Wool, superfine	55	a	58
No. 1, Lambs'	45	a	47
No. 2, "	33	a	35

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Feb. 17. At market 365 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and Calves, and 325 Sheep.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week for a like quality, were hardly sustained, and we reduce our quotations on first quality. We quote first quality, $9 75; second quality, $6 25 a 6 50; third quality, $5 25 a $5 75.

Cows and Calves—A few sales only were noticed, and those of ordinary quality—$28, 30, 35.

Sheep—We quote lots at $2 75, 3 25, $4. 4 50, and $5.

Swine—None at market.

N. B. We intended to have noticed in our report last week, a yoke of beautiful Cattle fed by Mr. Ichabod Stow, of Stow, Mass, weighing over 3000 lbs when slaughtered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. At market 1050 head of Beef Cattle, including 400 left last week, 130 from the South, 75 from the East, and balance from this State—65 Milch Cows, 1175 Sheep.

Beef—The sales reached to 750 head, at $6 a 9—making an average of $7½ per 100 lbs.

Sheep—There was some improvement in price, and all sold at $2½, 3½, and $6.

STOW ACADEMY.

A FEW more scholars can be accomodated at this institution, on seasonable application. The Spring term will commence on Monday, March 2d. Instruction given in all the common and higher English branches, in the Latin, Greek and French languages, in the drawing of maps, in the principles of music, and in singing. No pains will be spared with students preparing for college. Board reasonable; tuition, $4 50 per quarter. FRANCIS L. CAPEN, Preceptor.
Feb 22—2w*

STRAW BRAID.

GOOD Eleven and Seven BRAID wanted, for which a fair price will be paid in Goods at cash prices. E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, Feb. 8, 1840. tf

FARM FOR SALE IN HOLLISTON.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated on the Hopkinton road, two miles from the centre of the town, containing 21 acres of excellent land—6 acres of it woodland, an orchard of about 100 apple trees, mostly engrafted fruit; a Dwelling House and Barn, a good well of water—also well watered by a seldom ever failing stream of water near the house.—The land is divided into mowing, pasturing and tillage, mostly fenced with stone wall. Possession given immediately by the subscriber, on the premises.
ELEAZAR MORSE.
Holliston, Jan. 30th, 1840. t8

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c, by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by
D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE in Woburn lower village within one-fourth of a mile of the Railroad Depot and containing seventy acres of excellent land proportionably divided into wood, pasture, mowing and tillage with plenty of good water, and well fenced with stone wall. The buildings are two dwelling houses, one of which is nearly new, a large and convenient barn with other out buildings—said Farm will be sold with one or both houses. For further particulars inquire of D. BUCKNAM, No. 12 Blackstone street, Boston. tf—f1

FARM FOR SALE,

IN Canton, on the Boston and Taunton road. Said Farm is under a good state of cultivation and is located 1½ miles from Stoughton, 2½ from Canton centre, and 2 from Canton, south end, and contains 31 acres; 10 of wood, 6 of mowing, 2 of meadow, and 13 of pasture land that is watered by a spring that never dries nor freezes; an excellent well of water, a fine orchard, with a good two story house and barn, carpenter's shop, wood-shed, chaise-house, &c. thereon. Any one wishing to buy a pleasant situation for retirement and business, will do well to call soon as the whole may be bought at the low price of $1400. For further information inquire of JUSTUS SPEAR of Stoughton, or Dr. J. S. SPEAR, 256 Washington street, Boston.
jan25—tf

A NEW WORK FOR FARMERS.

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC AND CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1840. This is a new work intended for the Agricultural community, and will be found useful to all classes.

The Agricultural department contains one hundred pages clearly printed matter, of a practical character, and chiefly original. by W. Buckminster, Esq.

The Callender and Astronomical part, is very complete containing much more than the common Almanacs of the day, and calculated for the different parts of the Union.

This work contains one hundred and twenty-six pages, 12 mo, printed on a handsome paper and clear type, and neatly done up. Price of 25 cents.

For sale at the Stores generally.
D. H. WILLIAMS, Publisher,
aug 31 No. 6 Water street.

BONE MANURE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public that after ten years experience he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of ground bones and solicits the patronage of the Agricultural community.

Price at the Mill, 35 cents per bushel: put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also—Ground Oyster Shells at ten cents per bushel.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near the Tremont road in Roxbury; at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street; or through the Post Office, will receive prompt attention.
NAHUM WARD.
march 16—tf

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington street, Boston. (Entrance in Temple Avenue—up stairs.) *All individuals can see him alone at any time at the above place.*

Having had twenty years experience, he has afforded relief to 1500 persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief, who may be disposed to call on him.

☞ The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years; from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath of this city formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night: improved Hinge and Pivot Truss: Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways: Trusses with ball and socket joints: Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum, can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial they can exchange for any of them: Dr. Hull's, Read's Spiral Truss, Roundell's do. Salmon's Ball and Socket, Sherman's Patent, French do., Marsh's Improved Truss, Bateman's do. double and single: also, Trusses for children, of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, Steeled Shoes, for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to one, except when he is permitted to refer to them: it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Boston, March 22, 1839.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.
Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr Beath.—After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional bretheren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.
JOHN C. WARREN.
dec 7—1y.

PLOUGHS.

DAVID PROUTY, & CO., continue to manufacture PLOUGHS, of the most approved patterns adapted to the different varieties of soil and modes of culture.

They make for plain ground the Sod Plough of extra length, which completely subverts the soil and buries every vestige of vegetable matter beneath the surface, to be decomposed for future use. Also, Ploughs of medium length, which work admirably among rocks and in gravel land.—They enter the ground quick after being thrown out and are easily managed in rough soil. A large lock coulter Plough for bush land, and turnpiking sufficient for ten cattle.

Their side hill Ploughs are excellent where the surface is very sloping and for working on the highways are superior to all others.

Their long experience in the use and manufacture of Ploughs enable them to recommend to purchasers those most suitable for the uses to which they may be applied, and they are confident the public may rely on the superior excellence of those which they may recommend.

Their expanding Cultivators are an admirable article, to aid in the cultivation of corn, potatoes, and all crops planted in hills or drills.

They have also, a newly invented Corn Planter, that deposites the corn in hills or drills and buries it in the best manner. And a machine for Field Sowing, of all kinds of grass seeds, broad cast, as well as for sowing wheat and different kinds of grain.

Castings for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand.

Horse and Hand Rakes, Winnowing Machines, Corn and Cobb Crackers, Cast Iron Hubbs, Hubbs and Axles fitted up from ¾ to 3 inch, Pipe Box, do. Friction Rollers for Grindstones, &c &c.
No. 19, NORTH MARKET ST, BOSTON.

HOVEY'S STRAWCUTTER.

THE subscriber has invented a Straw Cutter on an improved principle. It is believed by those that have examined its operation, to be superior to any article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order. The knives are set on the face of a wheel in such a manner that they commence cutting at the outer end and close towards the centre of the wheel. The motion of the edges while cutting is similar to that of the scythe, commencing at the point and terminating at the heel. This wheel is put in motion by the foot, which gives it an easy and rapid motion, and it is believed by good judges, that there is no machine in use that will cut with greater despatch and none that will operate with so little power applied.

CERTIFICATE.

We the subscribers having had an opportunity to use one of William Hovey's newly invented Straw Cutters, at our Stage barn in Worcester, for two or three months past, do not hesitate to pronounce it in our opinion one of the most valuable machines for cutting hay and straw that we have ever used or seen, both for its despatch and ease of operation. Its construction is simple and it can be easily ground and kept in repair.
BURT & BILLINGS.
A. ALLEN & CO.
Worcester, Aug. 8, 1839.

In order to insure the faithful manufacture of these machines, the subscriber has entered into an arrangement with Messrs. White & Boyden of Worcester, who have been for many years celebrated manufacturers of machines for shearing cloth, &c. Their knowledge of making shears will enable them to make those knives in a superior manner, and as they will be interested in all the machines that they manufacture, the public can more readily depend upon the good quality of the machines.

Orders for the machines manufactured as above, will be immediately supplied by the subscriber, by Messrs. White & Boyden, and by Hovey & Co. at their Agricultural and Garden Seed Warehouse, No. 7 Merchants' Row, near State street, Boston, who are agents for selling said Machines.
WILLIAM HOVEY.
Worcester, Sept. 11, 1839. tf

COPPER PUMPS AND LEAD PIPE.

THE subscribers would most respectfully inform their friends and the public that they continue to manufacture Copper Pumps of superior quality, which they will sell at wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand Lead Pipe, suitable for Pumps and Aqueducts.

All orders for Pumps to be set, or Aqueduct Pipe to be laid, sent by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to; and the work done in the best manner and warranted.
HOUGHTON & JOSLYN.
Holliston, Aug. 15th, 1839. tf aug 17

DR. C. ELLIS,
DENTIST,
NO. 2 BUMSTEAD PLACE,
(Near Broomfield Street,)
aug 24 BOSTON. tf

A. GILBERT,
HAIR DRESSER AND WIG MAKER,
250 WASHINGTON STREET,
oct 19 BOSTON. tf

POETRY.

[From the London Metropolitan.]

WHY DO I LOVE HER?

Why do I love her?—I cannot well answer,
Except in a negative way,
It is not because she is famed as a dancer,
And trips o'er the floor like a fay;
Nor is it because she warbles so sweetly,
While touching the tuneful guitar,
'Tis not that she dresses with taste, and so neatly,
'Tis something more exquisite far.

Why do I love her?—'Tis not that her beauty
Is equalled alone by her worth,
'Tis not that in filial affection and duty,
She has not an equal on earth,
Nor is it because she has genius and talents.
With all that the school can instil,
A rich colored intellect, fancy to balance;—
'Tis something more exquisite still.

Why do I love her?—Because I have reason
To know that her love is an urn,
Where pure affection, a stranger to treason,
Will warmly and brilliantly burn;
Because she will love with as fervid devotion
As glows in seraph above;
Because she's alive to each tender emotion—
I love her because she can love.

HOLDEN.

It is now many years since we visited this town, and there must have been great changes, in the population, within thirty years if not in the face of the country.

As we often passed through the village we were pleased with the quiet and peace which to all appearance reigned therein. There was a good substantial tavern where the weary traveller could find rest for himself and his horse, and if he chose oats for his beast they were never denied although it was then known that all kinds of grain contained alchohol.

But horses were more temperate than some classes of animals and seldom ate or drank too much when fed in the proper hours. As to the human species we never heard but that *Holden* was as temperate as its neighbors. They never made so good flip in Holden as in Barre under the administration of old parson Dana, who taught all the landlords within the circuit of his exchanges to put together, in the most apt and fitting manner, all those little items which if not handled very delicately will make a compound more seemly for the pigs than for the human species.

It is reported that when the Rev. Mr. Avery of H. made a social call on Rev. Mr. Dana of Barre that Mr. D. heated his loggerhead and was actually preparing to mix up in a quart mug certain ingredients which the common people used to call, when all well *soldered together, flip.*

Mr. A. was then rather in advance of the age, and supposing most honestly that temperance was scripture doctrine began to feel rather uneasy—and by the time the full quart bowl was prepared he opened his mouth—not for the flip, but to remonstrate.

"Mr. Dana do you make a point of these things?"

"No," said Mr. D. "I commonly make a quart."

Holden was formerly said to be in favor of mild punishments and actually practiced on the plan; so it seems that Governor Morton can't claim any originality in recommending such a system for the old Bay state. In Holden, thirty years ago, people were punished for excessive drinking; not by being shut up in a jail or a penitentiary where they grow drier and drier until liberated, and then the violent change from drought to moisture almost overcomes their faculties, and sometimes affects their *standing*, in society.—But in Holden—where they had a very handsome common about their meeting house—their only place of worship before Christianity had so many branches that all could not get nourishment,—in this same common there were certain remains of the ancient forests, called by the farmers, stumps—the lawyers could hardly call them nuisances to steady people with a single eye to right—but woe to him who should get entangled among these stumps when he might be forced to see double—when either the evening—or his own faculties were cloudy.

Now to remedy two evils—to kill two birds with one stone—to mend vicious ways, and more vicious appetites—not by putting to death, against the wishes of Beccaria, and of the Governor—but by an easy, appropriate process—by a kind of *lex talionis*, as Blackstone said, to reform the offender, and at the same time to remove the offence—every citizen, known to have been guilty of extracting too freely from the bar was doomed to extract one of these stumps from the common.

Now this was one of those common law, common sense processes that our legislators would do well to examine. It was like a little tide-gate, it would work without hands and without cost—and many a time without any informer, or Judge, or a jury of Judge Thatcher's selecting, before breakfast might the offender be seen tugging away at his stump, and instead of indulging any sour feelings towards informers, as some are inclined to when prosecuted, his only sourness arose from a vitiated stomach which he well knew might be corrected with a single meal.

In addition to this the offender was all the while consoling himself that he was not hammering out stones for the building of banks to keep money from circulating, but was actually laboring for himself, clearing out the common so that even he could pass at all seasons without running—like the present new currency,—*full against a stump.*

We learn that the Holden common is now as clear as that of Barre, and that the heads of all the people are clear of that ancient drink which, if not a "stumbling block," would often lead to one, and is, no doubt, a rock of offence. Holden was thus named in commemoration of the Hon. Samuel Holden, one of the directors of the Bank of England who was a generous benefactor to this country.

He transmitted for charitable purposes in books and in bills of exchange the amount of 4,847 pounds, N. England currency. And after his decease his widow and daughters sent over the sum of 5,585 pounds for the same pious uses. With part of this sum last named Holden Chapel, in the University of Cambridge, was erected in 1745.

The first Church in Holden was organized in 1742 and Rev. Joseph Davis was their chosen pastor.—He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Avery.

Holden is not too hilly for sweet pasturing—and hers was formerly as good as any we could find. We believe it is not now so much the practice as formerly to drive up cattle in this direction for summering. The inhabitants are now more able to stock their own farms, and since the *stumps* have been removed they can readily procure hay enough for all the stock wanted for their summer pastures.

Droves to be summered are now taken farther north where lands are cheaper and the feed more fresh as well as cheaper.—But the pastures of Holden will again afford as good feed as ever if proper attention is paid them.

We do not intend to recommend an outlay that shall amount to more than the land would bring after all *improvements* made upon them. Most of our old pastures may be completely restored simply by the plough if we will not be in too great haste to make them rich. A gentleman *from the town of Duxbury told us, this* day, he had been proving the doctrine of enriching lands by ploughing green crops, and he was well satisfied of the economy of the practice.

This town is watered by the Quinepoxet river. In the Southeast part of the town stone-house hill was once famous for rattle-snakes. The ascent was so steep that the hogs could not climb to hunt them.

The principal manufactures of Holden are 4 cotton mills at which have been manufactured 1,023,000 yards of cotton goods in a year. They have 2 woollen mills in which 92,000 yds. have been yearly made. They have also a cotton mill for the manufacture of warp, batting, and wicking.

Holden lies 48 miles W. of Boston—it was formerly the N. W. quarter of Worcester from which it was separated and incorporated in 1840.

The farmers of Holden have all the means and materials for improvement and nothing need to check their progress to competency and independence.

SKETCHES OF FOREIGN TRAVELS.

The Restaurants of Paris are as numerous as they are excellent. Of the second rate ones there are said to be at least five hundred. Between the lowest form of Parisian eating and the highest, at the "*Rocher de Cancale*," there are many grades, each suited to the purse of as many classes. The lowest form may be found in the faubourghs and near the markets. You there see the very poorest of the population gathered round the tables of sundry old women, whose whole *materiel* consists of a few tin cooking utensils, and a handful of charcoal. For their two sous, a steaming bowl of very suspicious looking soup, and this with the addition of a crust of bread constitutes their meal. If you then go into the large meat-markets, you will find another party of women, each in her little stall and surrounded with numerous plates, containing small portions of provisions, the refuse fragments of the Restaurants. Many thousands of the poor receive their meals at these humble places. Next in order are the "Magazins de Vin," of which there are at least 7000 in the capital.—Here the poor man can dine abundantly, with wine at six or eight sous per bottle, beer or cider at four sous, with good bread, butter and cheese for five or six sous more. These places resemble, in many respects, our commonest kind of grog shops. Here multitudes of the laboring classes resort for their food. If we move one step higher, we reach the sixteen sous Restaurants. For this sum you receive a soup, two dishes of meat, with vegetables, a small decanter of wine, bread *a discretion* and a *tres beau dessert*, or a small glass of *liquer.* Multitudes, especially of students, dine at this rate. These humble Restaurants often assume a lofty title, such as the "Resturant de l' universe," or the "au Petit Rocher." At these saloons you find a hundred different covers; and always neat napkins, rare plate, and prompt attendance. The bread *a discretion* is no small attraction to the bread-loving Parisian, who must elsewhere pay several sous for each additional roll. At the thirty-two Restaurant you have three dishes of meat and a half bottle of good wine. For forty sous you have a roll of bread, a half bottle of wine, soup, three dishes and dessert. You may select your "pottage" from nine different sorts; your three dishes from eighteen kinds of fish, six of fowl, eight sorts of game, twenty-one of beef, twenty-five of veal, thirteen of mutton, thirty of vegetables; and for dessert you may choose from among thirty-six delicacies. At these places you may get a dejeuner or breakfast for twenty-four sous, consisting of bread, wine, and two dishes of meat. The Parisian likes a solid breakfast, and always accompanied with wine. He often takes his cup of coffee early in the morning—but his breakfast is deferred until eleven o'clock. This meal greatly resembles our own substantial breakfast, with the exception of wine, and the substitution of the light French roll for the heavy hot cake, which usually graces a New England board—you will never see warm bread on a French or Italian table.

In Paris, there are several thousand tables d'hote, where the charge ranges from three to five francs,—of these, the best are Meurice's, a famous resort of the English, and the Hotel des Princes. Here, each kind of meat, after being removed to the table and carved, is handed by the garcon to each guest successively, who selects such morsels as he may prefer.—Vegetables are not eaten with meats, but are served separately. This differs widely from our mode of mingling, in heterogeneous confusion, fish, flesh, fowl, and all descriptions of vegetables, on each plate at one time. Our mode answers best for him whose haste will allow him but ten or fifteen minutes for the disposal of his meal, and he therefore rather bolts than devours his food. And to this hasty practice, we may ascribe half the dyspepsia, so common with us; but which is almost unknown to a Parisian. An inexperienced traveller, from our own land, sitting at the elegant table of Meurice, would be quite likely to conclude his dinner with the three or four first dishes handed to him—thus leaving no space or appetite for the consideration of the twenty or more delicacies that follow. [Courier.

THE CURRENCY AND BUSINESS.

It gives us much pleasure to find that the sensible and cool-minded of all parties heartily approve of the view we took, a week or two since, in regard to the currency question. We said that it ought not to be regarded as a partizan question but as one which concerned the whole people alike; and that all should feel interested to discover the most healthy correctives to be employed, and then, like true citizens, zealously aid in bringing them about.

The grand split heretofore has been on party. But what should any political party have to do with the exclusive regulation of the business of the country or its currency? It is certain that the whole people are affected by a bad currency.—It is equally certain their business cannot be prosperous and healthy without a good one. It matters not to what party in politics a man may belong, his business operations, let them be great or small, will be affected by continual fluctuations in the value of the circulating medium.—Yes, whether he is a farmer, a mechanic, or a merchant, his interests are intimately connected with its stability, or its want of stability; and no partizanship should bewilder him to go for any measures not directly calculated to produce the most desirable permanency.

It appears to be agreed on all hands, that some material remedies should be applied to the banking issues of most of our States. The stockholders of Banks say so now. People of all classes and all parties say so. But what shall the remedies be? As far as we can learn, every intelligent man agrees that there must be some restraint put upon the amount of bank issues. That is, unstable Banks must not be permitted to issue such an enormous amount of notes, in proportion to their specie capital, that they are constantly held in a condition of flunctuation and uncertainty in their business operations.—The Bank people themselves say this now; and as far as we have means of knowing public opinion, there is no difference on this point.

Banks are like individuals: if they push their credit too far, they must ultimately get embarrassed. It is to prevent this, that all agree some judicious measures should be adopted; and it appears plain enough, that the great mass of the people are every day becoming more and more convinced that they must not divide themselves as partizans, when they come to say what they shall be; that it is in truth a question that comes into the every-day business of every one in society.

There is another point, upon which nine tenths of all parties are agreed. It is this:—that many banks, in what are called prosperous times—that is when they can discount freely—are apt to loan too large sums to a few concerns. Instead of making safe loans to the active business public and small dealers, enormous operators not unfrequently appear to be great favorites, often to the exclusion of those whose business is less extensive, but yet more safe. This was never designed to be the legitimate course of banking. The States, when they grant charters to Banks, do so on the ground that they may loan their money to foster healthy trade; and never with an idea to build up overgrown houses. Besides, it is far more safe to loan in small sums to the many, than it is in enormous ones to the few; for if a failure occur in a small concern, the loss is small, but if an enormous concern becomes bankrupt, the loss may endanger the very existence of the Bank from which the loan was obtained.

This we say is an evil which all now admit, and which, it is to be hoped, may be much avoided hereafter. [Philadelphia Courier.

MISS SEDGWICK ON HEALTH.

Take for example, a young girl bred delicately in town, shut up in a nursery in her childhood—in a boarding school through her youth, never accustomed either to air or exercise. two things that the *law* of God makes essential to health.—She marries; her strength is inadequate to the demands upon it. Her beauty fades early. She languishes through the hard offices of giving birth to children, suckling and watching over them, and dies early; and her acquaintance lamentingly exclaim, "What a strange Providence, that a mother should be taken in the midst of life, from her children!" Was it Providence? No! Providence has assigned her three score years and ten; a term long enough to rear her children, and to see her children's children; but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and of course she lost it. A father, too, is cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and distinguished citizen, and eminent in his profession. A general buzz arises on every side of "What a striking Providence!" This man has been in the habit of studying half the night, of passing his days in his office and in the courts, of eating luxurious dinners, and drinking various wines. He has every day violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence cut him off?—The evil rarely ends here. The diseases of the father are often transmitted; and a feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children. It has been customary, in some of our cities, for young ladies to walk in thin shoes and delicate stockings in mid-winter. A healthy blooming young girl, thus dressed in violation of Heaven's laws, pays the penalty: a checked circulation, cold, fever and death. "What a sad Providence." exclaim her friends. Was it Providence or her own folly?

A beautiful young bride goes, night after night, to parties made in honor of her marriage. She has a slightly sore throat, perhaps, and the weather is inclement; but she must wear her neck and arms bare; for who ever saw a bride in a close evening dress? She is consequently seized with an inflammation of the lungs, and the grave receives her before her bridal days are over. "What a Providence!" exclaims the world. "Cut off in the midst of happiness and hope!" Alas! did she not cut the thread of life herself?

A girl in the country, exposed to our changeful climate, gets a new bonnet, instead of getting a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl sit down tranquilly with the idea that Providence has sent the Rheumatism upon her, or should she charge it on her vanity, and avoid the folly in future?—Look, my young friends, at the mass of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating, or in drinking, or in study, or in business; by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing, &c., and all is quietly imputed to Providence! is there not impiety as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws strictly observed from generation to generation, there would be an end to the frightful diseases that cut short life, and of the long maladies that make life a torment or a trial. It is the opinion of those who best understand the physical system, that this wonderful machine, the body, this "goodly temple," would gradually decay, and men would die, as a few now do die, as if falling asleep.

A THANKSGIVING ANECDOTE.

Charles Allworthy was very loth to carry parson Moody a turkey. He told his father the parson had never thanked him for such a service though he had repeatedly performed it.

"Well, let it all pass, and carry him the turkey, and if he dosen't thank you I will."

Charles shouldered the fowl, and in a short time was at the house of the minister, who was seated in his parlor surrounded by a number of friends who had come to pass thanksgiving with him. The lad entered, without knocking, and bringing the turkey from his shoulders heavily upon the table, said, "Mr. Moody, there's a turkey, father sent you, if you want it you may have it, if you don't I'll cary it back again."

"I shall be very glad of it," said the minister, "but I think you might learn a little manners, Charles; can't you do an errand any better?"

"How would you have me do it?" said Charles.

"Sit down in my chair," said the parson, "and I will show you."

Charles took the chair, while the divine took the turkey, and left the room. He soon returned—took off his hat, made a very low bow, and said, "Mr Moody, here's a turkey, which my father sent you, and wishes you to accept of it, as a present."

Charles rose from his seat, took the fowl, and said to the minister, "it is a very fine one, and I feel very grateful to your father for it. In this and in numerous other instances, has he contributed to my happiness. If you'll just carry it to the kitchen, and return again, I will call to Mrs. Moody to GIVE YOU A HALF A DOLLAR.

The parson walked out of the room—his friends laughed at the joke, and made up a purse for the lad, who ever afterwards received a reward for his services.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY. The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman is informed by a correspondent, that on the 20th ult. a man in Henry county, named Bronce, most inhumanly murdered his own wife by shooting her, and afterwards cut his own throat. She died instantly, and her murderer survived about two hours after the fatal act. This horrible tragedy is ascribed to jealousy and intemperance.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 15. In the Senate.—*Ordered*, in concurrence, that the Committee on Intemperance consider the propriety of reporting a bill which shall embrace the following provisions, viz:

1st. Giving authority to County Commissioners of the several counties, to license as many persons to be innholders in their respective counties, as, in their opinion, the public good requires, to be sellers of wines, and all kinds of ardent spirits, to be drunk in their respective licensed houses, and not otherwise.

2d. To license as many retailers, as, in their opinion, the public good requires, to be sellers of wines, and all kinds of distilled spirits, in any quantity not less than one quart, but no part of the same to be drunk in or about the premises.

3d. To provide for the payment of an excise or tax, which shall be gradually increasing for five successive years, so that in the year 1845 no license shall be granted for a less sum than $26, and none shall be required to pay more than $500, leaving it discretionary with the County Commissioners, to proportion said tax on principles of equality;—the said tax to be paid to the respective towns for the support of the poor of said towns, or to the respective counties, for the benefit of the same.

On motion of Mr. Upton—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn, it be to 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, and that that be the standing hour for the meeting of the Senate, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr Savage, the petition of the Charlstown Branch Railroad Co. was re-committed to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Sumner—

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of making further provision by law, relating to the mode of electing town officers.

On motion of Mr. Whitmarsh—

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of requiring the cashiers of the several banks, and of the clerks or secretaries of manufacturing companies, and all monied institutions, to give to the assessors of any town in this Commonwealth, the number of shares and amount of stock standing in the name of, or owned by, any person who is a resident in the town, of which such applicant is an assessor, and Messrs. S. Wood and Whitmarsh were appointed thereon. Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Upton from a select Committee, reported that the article of amendment of the Constitution, relating to the Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, ought to be adopted. And the consideration of said article of amendment was specially assigned for consideration at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday.

The orders of the day were taken up, and—

The report on the petition of Rebecca Graham, was read again and accepted.

The report on the petition of Lois Smith, was read again and accepted

The resolve on the petition of John Welles, was read again and passed to be engrossed.

The bill to reduce the capital stock of the Suffolk Insurance Co., was read again and passed to be engrossed.

The bill authorizing Leroy M. Yale to build a wharf, in Holmes' Hole, was read again and passed to be engrossed.

The bill to protect passengers on railroads, &c. was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill relating to Turnpike Corporations was read again, amended, and passed to be engrossed.

The bill additional to an act to incorporate the proprietors on Merrimac River, was read again, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to establish the town of Rocheport was passed over.

The orders of the day having been disposed of

Mr. Hubbard submitted a motion for a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to incorporate the Am. Friction Match Co., was refused a third reading; and said motion was rejected. Adjourned.

In the House, petitions were presented—

By Mr. Brooks, of Acton, the petition of Stevens Hayward and others, for incorporation of an insurance company;

By Mr. Mitchell, of Boston, the petition of Eleazer Coburn and others, relating to a purchase of lands by them of the Commonwealth;

By Mr. Webb, of Salem, the petition of William Dwight and others, for the repeal of the insolvent law;

By Mr. Loring, of Hingham, the petition of Charles A. Brewer and others, for incorporation, with authority to erect a mill dam and lock over Town River in Quincy: Referred to Messrs. Loring, of Hingham, Brooks, of Boston, Bent, of Quincy, Hager, of Wendall, and Leach, of Plymouth, with such as the Senate may join.

In concurrence, Messrs. Phelps, of Hadley, Thayer, of Braintree, Crane, of Norton, Denny, of Boston, and Whipple, of Sutton, were joined to Messrs. Whitmarsh and Wood, of the Senate, as a committee to consider the expediency of requiring the cashiers of the several banks, and of the clerks, or secretaries of manufacturing and other incorporated companies, and all monied institutions, to give to the assessors of any town in this commonwealth, the number of shares, and the amount of stock standing in the name of, or owned by any person, who is a resident in the town of which such applicant is an officer.

The bill appropriating $9000 for unpaid expenses of the year 1839 being taken up, Mr. Allen, of Northfield, called upon the chairman of the Finance Committee, (Mr. Gray, of Boston,) who reported the bill, to inform the House of the cause of the deficit in the treasury.

Mr. Gray replied that it was caused by the last Legislature, which cut down the estimates of the treasurer, and that there was now balances due to the Counties of Hampden and Worcester, and to Bank Commissioners, £7802, and probably there existed other claims to the amount of $1000, or more.

After this explanation, the bill was passed to a third reading.

A bill direct from the Senate, for increasing the capital stock of the Sandwich Glass Company, was taken up, and a motion prevailed, specially assigning the consideration thereof for Tuesday next. This motion was advocated by Mr. Allen, of Northfield, upon the ground that the bill came upon the House, in the orders of the day, by something like surprise; and as there were said to be some things connected with the corporation which ought to be inquired into, time for such inquiry ought to be granted.

As soon as the special assignment was ordered, Mr. Allen, and some other gentlemen retired from the House, after which the friends of the corporation succeeded in obtaining a re-consideration of the assignment.

Monday, Feb. 17. In Senate, petitions presented—

By Mr. Savage, a petition of the Charlestown Branch Railroad Co. for authority to extend their road to the Fresh Pond—a substitute for their former petition.

By Mr. Davis, a petition of George T. Davis, executor, relating to the services of Jas. C. Alvord, deceased, as a commissioner for the codification of the criminal law. Committed to Messrs. Quincy and Mansur, with such as the House may join. Sent down for concurrence.

Sundry petitions, papers, &c. were received from the House, and appropriately disposed of.

An order from the House committing a petition of Charles A. Brewer and others for power to erect a mill-dam and lock across town river in Quincy, was referred to Messrs. B. P. Williams and Marston in concurrence.

Mr. Morey reported in part on an order of Jan. 25, a bill in addition to an act relating to the meetings of the County Commissioners of the County of Berkshire.

The orders of the day were taken up.

The report on the petition of Thomas Holmes and others, was accepted.

The bill to incorporate the town of Rockport was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Savage reported leave to withdraw on the petition of the Charlestown Branch Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Upton, the bill for the protection of the lives of passengers on Railroads, &c., was taken up, and restored to the orders of the day.

Adjourned.

In the House, several petitions and remonstrances were presented.

By Mr. Hawes, of Welfleet, the remonstrances of Josiah Williams and others, and Collins S. Cole and others, against the petition of Solomon Bangs;

By Mr. Bacon, of Sandwich, the remonstrance of Phineas Fisk and others against the petition of Ebbenezer Attaquin;

By Mr. Palfray, of Salem, the petition of Geo. Lane and others, of the fifth parish in Gloucester, for leave to assess pews;

By Mr. Richardson, of Medford, the remonstrance of Samuel Blanchard and others, against the abolishing of tolls on Warren bridge;

By Mr. Stiles, of Malden, the remonstrance of the Selectmen and others, of that town, on the same subject;

By Mr. Allen, of Tisbury, sundry petitions relative to slavery;

The bill for increasing the capital stock of the Sandwich Glass Company, being first in the orders of the day, was taken up, the question being on Mr. Church's amendment to make the private property of the corporators liable for the debts of the company.

The Virginia Legislature have elected on the eigth ballot, T. W. Gilmer, the whig candidate, Governor of that State for three years from the 31st of March next. He had exactly the number of votes necessary to a choice, eighty-three in joint ballot.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shawmut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.